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same season without sowing oats, might answer the end proposed. But having never made the experiment I can say nothing certain on that head.

I am, &c.

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Head of Elk, Nov. 30, 1768.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. PETER MILLER, of Ephratah, to Mr. CHARLES THOMSON, on the time of sowing PEASE, so as to preserve the Crop from being worm-eaten.

“ THE pease I send you the sample of are the produce of last summer. Their seed was very much worm-eaten, but as the crop produced from them was no way infected, it is evident that their safety depended entirely on the time of sowing; which is about the 10th of June, new style. This hath been confirmed to me by a farmer here of a long experience.

“ THE best method would be to begin sowing towards the latter end of May, and continue for a few weeks, sowing some each week, or at the distance of 3 or 4 days, in order to discover whether the worm does not come from sowing in an improper season. Some Albany pease might likewise be tried as seed; all which I recommend to the prudent consideration of your society. For, if you could make any sure discovery for the use of the country, the public would be greatly indebted to you.

“ PEASE were heretofore very plenty in Pennsylvania. I knew one farmer in *Oley* who raised sixty bushels at a crop, and I did not hear that they were damaged at that time by the worm. I must not forget to tell you, that, as the pease I have sent you are of an excellent kind, and very scarce here, you will be careful to propagate their species. As to the *lentils* which are sent, the time of sowing them is early in the spring, and most commonly with oats.”

N. B.

N. B. It is recommended to such as shall make experiments of sowing pease late, in order to have a crop free from the worm, that they would keep an account of the times of sowing, and the effect thereof, in regard to their crops.

An easy Method of preserving SUBJECTS in SPIRITS.

By Mr. LEWIS NICOLA.

PERSONS curious in preserving Specimens for Natural History are often disappointed by the evaporation of the spirits, which occasions the loss of the subject intended to be preserved, or they must be very careful in often examining their bottles, or putting spirits in such as they find have occasion for a fresh supply, which, in a large collection requires much time, trouble, and expence. This induced Mr. de Reaumur to try many experiments, in order to obviate this inconvenience; which he gave to the public in a long dissertation, inserted in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year 1746, after mentioning his different trials, he recommends two methods.

THE first is, to get bottles with glass stoppers of a conic form in the part that enters the neck of the bottle, and broad and flat at the other end. When the spirits and specimen, supported by a piece of wire, are put in, a little Mercury must be thrown into the bottle, and the stopper fixed in its place, and secured by a piece of bladder or leather tied round it and the neck of the bottle; the whole must be reversed and placed on the broad end of the stopper, which occasions the Mercury to settle between the neck of the bottle and stopper, and obstructs the evaporation of the spirits by the only passage through which the fine parts could fly off. He says, nut oil, thickened to the consistence of honey, by a long exposure to the air which will give it weight sufficient to sink in a weak spirit, may supply the place of Mercury.

THE second method is, for bottles that have not glass stoppers for which he recommends a layer, of about two lines thickness